

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1858.

The Post Office appropriation bill, was lost, on Saturday, in consequence of a disagreement upon the clause abolishing the franking privilege to members of Congress, and the House passed a new bill, which is now before the Senate, omitting that provision .-The Loan bill was considered, and, after the rejection of various propositions, and increasing the amount to twenty millions of dollars, it was passed and sent to the Senate, which body so amended it as to fix the rate of interest at five per cent. instead of six. In this amendment the House concurred, and the bill was passed. The only subject of as the man who fired it, stated that since the general interest yet pending between the two Houses is the Post Office appropriation bill, the disagreement upon which it was thought would be reconciled yesterday.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived, and brings later advices from Mexico. The Government has imposed a forced loan on foreign capital. Affairs look gloomy, and a fight was expected between the rival forces at Puenta Nacional. Excheguay besieged Perote, but was obliged to retire. Gen. Suirman, of the Zulonga faction had been twice defeated. President Juarez was at Vera Cruz. Indian ravages continued in Durango. Tampico and Mazatlan were the only seaports not in the hands of Juarez. Zuloaga was suppressing the newspapers.

It is stated that dispatches have reached Washington from England, concerning the outrages on American vesssels, of a character very satisfactory. Lord Derby is disposed to make ample reparation for the course pursued by the English cruisers, and peremptory orders have been sent out by his government to stop the proceedings immediately. It is not impossible that a final settlement of the right of search in question, will be made at an early day.

The new lessees of the St. Charles Hotel, in Richmond, are Messrs. Ingram & Mosby. Mr. Ingram, for many years connected with the watering places of the State, has an experience not excelled by any in the State. The many visitors to Capon and the Fauquier Springs, can bear witness to his fitness and great accommodating spirit.

The report of the explosion of the boiler of the propeller Buckeye, near Chicago, and consequent loss of thirty lives, turns out to have been a hoax, originated by a person. claiming to be a survivor, for the purpose of exciting the sympathy of the charitable.

A Post Office has been established at Saumsville, Shenandosh county, Va., Joseph name of Lewinsville, Fairfax county, Va., is | ciations, and General Society of Ohio. changed to Kidwell's Cross Roads.

At the commencement of the University of Virginia, in July, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, jr., of Fluvanna, will deliver the Valedictory Oration before the Jefferson Society, and Mr. L. Southgate, of Nortolk, the Oration before the Washington Society.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, have voted thanks the duties of his station.

The propeller Indiana, loaded with iron, was sunk in Lake Superior on Sunday last. The crew and passengers were saved by taking to the small boats.

The yacht Wanderer, which was seized on the supposition of being designed for the slave trade, has been found all right, and will

Gilbert S. Miner, a resident of this state, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Amapola, in Honduras.

be released forthwith.

Steam Gun Boats Proposed.

We are a practical people, and, when once in for a thing, get out of it as well as we can. England found berself at the close of the Russian war with a large number of idle gunboats; neither prudent nor sagacious enough to haul them out on the dry land, where they could safely rot, she must turn them to account. The West Indies and our southern coast offered a field for their occupation .--They came in time to prove to us what we need in the same waters. The question is solved as to what we should do; we need only now troble ourselves with the manner of doing it. As a partial but good step, we would suggest that a number of steam gunboats should be built on the Ohio and Mississippi, fully equal to cope with the Styx, Buzzard, or Jaspar. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, in the respective States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, would give a field of competition and emulation to the mechanics of those river towns who would be roused to that pitch that their seaboard bretbren would, in ordinary generosity, be compelled to acknowledge their full paternity in the art and mysteries of ship-building, on seeing the vessels they will have constructed in the heart of the continent and floated to the sea. Who would grudge the million of dollars as improvidently spent, or lament the debt as imprudently contracted, which would give such an unmistakable evidence of the gristle of our power?

Gen. Walker at Cahawba.

"On Monday last," says the Stelma Sentinel, "Gen. Walker addressed a large concourse of the citizens of Dallas county, Ala., in the court house at Cahawba, upon Nicaraguan affairs. We did not bear his speech, but were told on Tuesday while at Cahawba, that it was a complete vindication of his course in connection with that movement, and an argument to slaveholders to sustain the movement. His arguments proved effectual too, for quite a number of our most substantial and largest planters came forward and made proper appreciation of their earnestness by putting down large sums of money.

"Gen. Walker to-day could raise a million of dollars in Dallas county, to Americanize Central America. Until now, our slavehalders have been disposed to look upon the movement with indifference; now they have taken hold of the movement, and if money will secure success to it, the slaveholders of Pallas county, Ala., will secure it."

To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

There are most alarming reports current in Paris as to a general rising of the Christian population, not merely on the frontiers of Alpania, but throughout Servis, Bosnia, Thes- day morning. saly, Macedonia, Roumelia-in fact, through all European Turkey. Whether Russia is trying a desperate stroke, or whether it be the spontaneous impulse of long-compressed impatience of Ottoman rule, time alone will

The appropriation which has just passed my confer substantial benefit on Gales & Seaton, the veteran and respect editors of the National Intelligencer.

Intelligence has been received of another Railroad, by which the engineer and fire- ded themselves together for the purpose of man were killed, but no passengers seriously hurt. Particulars have not come to hand, but it is known that heavy floods had occurred, and some of the bridges had been

Some of the testimony given in New York in the Cancemi case, has produced great excitement in court, and serves to invest the case with additional mystery. The principal witness for the prosecution, the man who saw the pistol fired by which Anderson was killed, and who positively identifies Cancemi previous trial an attempt had been made to "settle with him," as he expressed it; in other words, to buy off his testimony by the payment of a large sum of money, and to induce him to go to California. The witness pointed out, as the parties who had approached him with these offers, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Blankman, and a Mr. Cristadoro, who takes a great interest for the prisoner, and

also one of the jurors, a Mr. Muller. The New York Tribune of the 12th inst., speaking of the recent murders and other from Hong Kong. Several other loads are outrages in southern Kansas, says that "the expected soon. The prohibition enacted by outrages in southern Kansas, says that "the only one of the whole party (Hamilton's) who refused to participate in the murders was Brockett." This refers, we believe, to Mr. W. B. Brockett, formerly of this place, and should be regarded as decisive evidence in his favor, coming from that source.

In thoroughly removing the earth at the burial place of Ethan Allen, in Burlington, Vt., last Tuesday, for laying the foundation of the proposed monument, the bones of Ethan Allen were found directly beneath the place of the old tombstone. They were boxed up and re-interred beneath the foun-

The trial of Simpkins mate of the "Keziah," implicated in the late kidoapping tran- French, and a few women. Passage in cabsactions at Petersburg, on Friday, resulted in in, \$55; in steerage, \$32. The Panama saila hung jury. The jury were given in charge ed for the same port on Friday, with a simiof the sheriff in the hope that they might agree upon a verdict. The defence of the mate is that he knew nothing of the fact that the negroes were fugitives.

Many of the Farmers on South River, in Albemarle county, are bauling their Flour gold of California. Among the dust shown to Scottsville in wagons-the price of transportation by Railroad being too high. The Farmers thus save the cost of transportation and bring back a return load of plaster, &c., at cheaper rates than if forwarded by Rail-

The fortieth session of the New Church General Convention, commenced at the New Jerusalem Church in Boston, on Wednesday, of a quartz mill upon the Merced river, says and will continue five days. Seventy-three low Bondville, which when completed will delegates were present from the Illinois, be the largest in the State. The motive Rhoades, postmaster. Mount Olive, Shenan- | Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Northern doah county, Conrad Long, postmaster. The Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania Asso-

> Capon Springs, Hampshire county, Va., during the current season is to be under the Bullion. About half way up the mountain, management of Mr. E. D. Willard, whose upon the same slope, thirteen hundred feet enterprise and skill in the conduct of a large public house is well known to all of Washington, and to those who frequently sejourn

On a single round trip the receipts from passengers alone, on the Virginia and Ten- steep, in slides. The work will be pressed nessee Railroad, amounted to a fraction less to Gen. Quitman, chairman of the Committee, than eleven bundred dollars. On Friday for the manner in which he has discharged | night last the number of through passengers amounted to forty-five, showing a steady increase of travel over the road.

At Candia the Greeks have risen against the authorities on the pretext that the tax for exemption from military service was unjust .-The tranquility of the Island was threatened, but reinforcements arrived and peace was restored.

Mr. McWillie, of Miss., has sent from thirteen small counties of that State \$2,291 for the Mount Vernon fund. Mr. Gregor, of Miss., has remitted \$789, and \$551 have been added from Alabama.

Commander Overton Carr, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty at the Philadelphia navy-yard on the 1st of July, proximo, to relieve Commander S. S. Lee.

The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, of Washington, D. C., has accepted a call from the ves-

Del., to become their pastor. Travis, the pistol-shooter, is teaching his art to the ladies of Lexington, Ky. This is Dr. Cummings took no notice of the strange a new feature, but a most dangerous prece-

Postmaster Fowler, of New York, has displayed his gallantry by appointing a female man was noticed to enter the upper gallery clerk to attend the window in the Post-office,

at which ladies apply for letters. The United States Agricultural Society will hold its annual fair this year at Richmond, Va., during the last week in October.

Mr. A. Hall of Washington, D. C., predicts the failure of the Atlantic ocean telegraph.

Appropriations by Congress. The appropriations by laws already made at this session of Congress are as follows: For invalid and other pensions. \$769,500

To supply deficiencies for printing 341,189 The bills passed the Senate are-Indian supplements......\$949,957 Naval 14,579,004 Sundry civil bills 5,844,140 Army......18,228,058 Collecting revenue from customs. . . . \$5,600,000 To supply Indian deficiencies......339,595

Troops Recailed from Utah.

We learn that Lieut. General Scott, on consultation with the Secretary of War, has sent orders by express to turn back a large portion of the troops now moving in the direction of Utah. The immense magazines of supplies will, however, be forwarded to Utah, ter, with several Republicans who are in falonger. There was a heavy sea running at tice, but it has been impossible to prevent it ed one load, but missed his antagonist. Evsupplies will, however, be forwarded to Utah, ter, with several nepullicans who do not missed his antagonist. Evse a considerable body of troops will be kept vor of protecting American labor and manuthe time and the wind was blowing a nineentirely as yet, even on the Government reery attempt to fire subsequently was ineffecH. MAY. there for some time to come .- Nat. Int.

Two weeks Later from California.

The United States mail steamship Star of the West, A. C. Gray, esq., commander, from Aspinwall, June 3d, 9 P. M., with mails. O. Roberts, arrived at New York on Satur-

The "Star of the West" on her outward passage communicated with the Island of Navassa, and was informed by the inhabitants that the Emperor of Havti had sent two vessels of war and prevented their taking guano from the Island. A meeting of English subjects had been

Congress, of \$34,000 for printing fifty more beld at the intance of her Majesty's Secretavolumes of American State Papers, we hope ry of State for Foreign Affairs, through II. B. M.'s Consul, for the relief of their indigent

There is much excitement in the valleys of Plumas county on account of a rumor accident on the Lafayette and Indianapolis that Indian tribes in that vicinity have banmaking war on the whites.

The Indians have taken some stock, and the whites are preparing to fight them. It is said that the Indians have been much abused by unprincipled white men, who have taken their squaws, and treated them in a brutal manner.

News from Frazer's river in the British Possission, confirming the late extraordinary accounts of the gold discoveries, has been

Several steamships loaded with miners from all parts of the country have started, and the rush is expected to increase as soon the news from those who have already left shall be received. The mines extend over a great expanse

of country, and are "placer" or surface diggings similar to those found in the early days California. They reach across the line into the Ameri-

can territory to an unknown distance. Specimens of the gold are exhibited at various places in San Francisco city.

A cargo of nearly three bundred and fifty Chinamen arrived by the White Swallow,

the last Legislature takes effect on the first day of October next. There are doubts as to the constitutionality of this prohibition. It would not be surprising if, when the news of the Frazer diggins reached China, the hordes which have

hitherto immigrated to California, directed their steps to the new mines. The Placer Courier states that a quartz boulder was recently taken out of the Gore claim, at Forest Hill, which weighed fortyfive pounds. It was literally covered with

The steamer Commodore sailed for Portland May 11th, carrying over 200 passengers, mostly bound for the mines on Frazer or Thomson river: Many of this crowd were

We were shown by Mr. Giddings a specimen of the gold brought from the mines. It is very fine, and of the kind known as scale gold. By those familiar with it, we are informed that it is very similar to the Placer us, which amounted to some \$200, were several large lumps, beautiful specimens, which were probably worth from \$2.50 to \$5 each. The gold is of a dark red color.

We further learn that California parties, in view of the difficulty of obtaining transportation up Frazer's River contemplate putting a line of boats regularly on this route.

Col. Fremont had commenced the erection the Merced, five miles above, and applied to two huge wheels, which will operate forty eight stamps. The mill is at the foot of Mount above the river, are situated upon the Pine Tree and Josephine veins, the mining establishments of Fremont and of the Merced Mining Company. Quartz taken from these veins, for the mill spoken of, will be sent down the mountain, which in places is very forward to completion as soon as possible, and the enterprise although of considerable magnitude, will, without doubt, prove suc-

cessful. The Panama papers of the 3d instant have been received by this arrival, but they contain no later intelligence from Bogota or the

Central American ports. The rainy season had set in on the Isth-

Dr. Cummings Threatened.

Quite an excitement has been created in the church circles of Washington, by Dr. Cumming's eulogy upon Rev. Dudley A. Tyng. The latter is denounced as having been a virulent abolitionist, and his eulogists are classed in the same category.

The Washington States mentions the following extraordinary occurence, which may have grown out of the excitement:

Yesterday (Sunday) morning a rather strange looking man called on the Rev. Dr. Cummings, pastor of Trinity Church, at his residence on Louisiana avenue, and requested to speak to him. Dr. C. appeared, when try of St. Peter's P. E. church of Smyrns, the fellow informed him very coolly that if he preached that day he would shoot bim; and without further words he took his departure. conduct but proceeded to the church and per-

formed his pastoral duties. After the morning exercises were over. and the usual collection was being taken, the and take a seat nearly over the pulpit, at the same time fixing his attention upon Dr. Cummings, who feeling somewhat alarmed at these strange actions, called a gentleman and informed him what the man had threatened and that he was now in the church .--Two gentlemen immediately started out af-

ter a policeman, but did not find one. On returning, the stranger saw that preparations were being made to take him out, and he saved the gentlemen the trouble by making a burried exit from the church, and

disappeared down the street.

The Lemmon Case. The case of Jonathan Lemmon, appellant, against The People of the State of New York, respondents, came up this morning in the Court of Appeals upon the application of counsel for its bearing as a preferred cause. The Court held that it was not entitled to be sone within the protection of this State, there | elected. was nething to justify postponing the hearing of suitors who were asking the determination of substantial rights in real controversies. The cause will probably be heard -Albany Evening Journal.

Political Movements. The National Union members of Congress dress a meeting of the friends of Protection

factures. Balt. Amer.

A letter from Fort Bridger, U. T., dated 22d April, contains the following, in relation to Mr. John W. Powell, son of our friend passengers, and \$1,446,175 in treasure to M. Humphrey B. Powell, esq., of Loudoun:

I alluded in my last letter to the arrival with Mr. Ficklin, of Mr. J. W. Powell from the Flathead country. It will be seen in the article copied from the Deseret News that he charged with an active anticipation in the Indian difficulties on Salmon River. In refutation of these charges, Mr. Powell made the following affidavit in regard to the matter, in answer to the interrogaties of Chief-Justice Eckels: "Territory of Utah, Green River County,

s .- John W. Powell, being duly sworn, upon his oath deposeth and saith, that he came into the Territory aforesaid in July, 1885; his life has been threatened by the Mormons, but with the exception of the loss of property, he has never been injured by them; he left the Territory of Utah in August, 1856, with an outfit of Indian goods for the purpose of trading with the Bonnack and Shoshonce Indians; he was at Fort Linhi, on Salmon River, in February, 1858; there he found six Bonnack and some Shoshonce lodges; these Indians stated that a war party of Nez-Perce Indians had been at the Mormon Fort in search of them (the Bonnacks;) that the Mormons had furnished this war party with arms and ammunition; had fed them on the pro-ducts of their (the Bonnack's) lands; that subsequent to this, the borses belonging to the Bonnacks and Shoshonees were stolen by the New Perces; that they had never received any compensation from the Mormons for the land occupied by them; and they were on this account enraged at the Mormons, and would drive off their stock; the Bonnacks inquired of him if the Government of the Unied States would accept of their services and allow them to join them in fighting the Mormone; he told them that the United States was strong and would not allow them to join them in their difficulties with the Mormons; the Indians then determined to attack the Mormons; he warned the Mormons; and told them to guard their stock; he was not engaged in the affair in any manner; six Indians attacked the Mormons, killed two and wounded others; drove off all their cattle and some of their borses; he states that Brigham Young had endeavored to bribe these Indians, who attacked the Mormons to join them in fighting the troops of the United States; he also says that he has seen cattle in possession of the Mormons which he knows to have been stolen from immigrants; this is all he knows in relation to the Indian and

Mormon difficulty at Fort Linhi, and further "Subscribed and sworn to before me, April 1, 1858. "D. R. Eckers, "Chief Justice of Supreme Court, U. T.

It appears from the report of the U. S. Marshal, to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory, dated 27th April, that Mr. Powell was one of a party of thirteen citizen volunteers, organized by the Marshal, which had just returned from an expedition for the purpose of procuring supplies of cattle and provisions from the la dians encamped on Bear River. The expedition failed of its object, and it was feared that our troops would soon be reduced to the necessity of subsisting upon their mules .-The Marshal states facts, which go to show that, under pretence of protecting Governor Cumming from annoyance and intrusion, Brigham Young had surrounded him with a vigilant guard, who prevented the people from communicating with him, and prevented him

from obtaining the sentiments of the masses. The latest dispatches received from Gov. C., at Fort Bridger, were dated on the 3d instant, at which time he was about starting are under water. for a trip to the southern settlements, in the Fort in ten Much distrust is expressed in regard to the good faith of the Mormon leaders, in their late peaceful professions.

Army Movements.

We understand that General Scott is in the city at his time; and it is supposed that the object of his presence here is to consult with the Secretary of War as to new arrangements for the army in view of the new phase which has been assumed by the Utah question.

The begins of the Mormons from Salt Lake City is a confession of their indisposition to face the responsibilities of active rebellion, and of their weakness to cope with our disciplined troops. The stampede not only betrave the want of nerve to fight, but also strips the Mormon force in Salt Lake City of

large portion of its fighting men.

The result will be that a much smaller army will be required in the Territory than | perished during the storm. was deemed safe to despatch against the rebellion when it was at its height; and we are inclined to believe that orders will be forwar- tinued to rage violently all day yesterday, ded by express to a considerable portion of the troops now on their march across the northeast. The excessively warm weather plains, to turn them towards other directions of the earlier part of the week rendered this

than Utah. the Pacific; and there will be no embarrass- visit of the "Boston Tigers," brought dark ment for want of occupation for them. The clothes again into fashion, and upset the calembarrassment will be, rather, how to dis- culations of those who had determined to tribute a small disposable force among a vast | turn out to-day in a new summer rig. This

These supplies having been purchased, and terday did much damage along the docks the most ample preparations for their trans- and in the cellars bordering on the rivers .-portation having been perfected, the plainest In many places, the sewers were so full as to considerations of economy would seem to dic- overflow, and the rivers were unusually high. tate the sending them all to their original We will doubtless soon hear of freshets in destination; for the remaining expense of so the interior. Owing to the storm the outloing would be small. A considerable body f troops will have to be kept in Utah for a long time to come; and these supplies will serve to support them longer than was calculated, in proportion as the number of troops which will be maintained there, compared with those originally destined for this department, will be smaller .- Union.

The Indiana Senators.

The Senate on Saturday, by a decided vote, adopted the report of the committee declaring that Messrs. Bright and Fitch are entitled to their seats as Senators from Indiana; the former until the 3d of March, 1863, and the latter until the 3d of March, 1861.

These two cases presented the peculiar feature that there was in neither of them any other party claiming the seats, but the investigation took place in consequence of a protest from a portion of the members of the Legislature, alleging an informality in hold- ment, in any country, at any time, more heard out of its order on the calendar under ing the convention of the two Houses at the talent and experience, more dignity and any statutory rule, and that whatever might time of the election, and against the certification, more purity of private life, a larger be its speculative interest, in respect to the cate of the Governor, under the broad seal of mass of information, and more addiction to civil condition and liberties of colored per- the State, declaring that they were both duly business, than was comprised in this list of

A Good Swimmer.

A. Mount, at Philadelphia, from St. Barts. in the Court of Appeals in about two years. reports that on the 20th of May he came on deck at 8 30 A. M., and found that his son, and it was concluded that he must be overin Philadelphis next week, or soon thereaf-sustained himself for two or three hours his efforts to put an end to this cruel practer. The deceased drew his weapon and fir-

A Destructive Flood in and around Baitimore.

visited on Saturday afternoon by the most destructive flood that has occurred since that of June 14, 1837 -- within two days of twenty-one years ago. The volume of water that came down Jones' Falls, which passes through the heart of the city, is believed to have been much greater than during the flood of 1837. The old stone bridges at Gay and Baltimore streets, which choked up with floating driftwood, then acted as a dam, having since been removed and the stream spanned with iron superstructures, leaving a clear flow for the water, the flood did not rise in the inundated portions of the city as high by three feet as on the former occasion. The damage in the city is consequently not so great, but the area spread is much more extended, and the aggre-1837, the flood was confined altogether to Jones' Falls, and was supposed to have been caused by some peculiar phenomenon that has never been explained. In Gwynn's Falls, Schroeder's Run, Herring Run, Rock Run, the Patapsco, and all their tributary streams, very great, swelling the aggregate loss-the vant, fall extent of which will probably not be ascertained for some days to come, as nearly all the turnpike bridges on these streams have been swept away.

This is the sixth great freshet that has oc-

curred on Jones' Falls since the settlement of Baltimore, carrying away the dams and bridges, and flooding the lower portion of the these floods are said to have been at intervals of twenty-one years, though we are not able to give their preceise dates. We regret to be called on to add that this

flood, like those that have preceded it, was not unaccompanied by the loss of human life. I'wo colored women were drowned in Stony Run, and one man in Jones' Falls, at Mount Version factory, which is all we have been able to learn up to the present time .- Balt.

Storms and Floods. BALTIMORE, June 14 .- Our city and vicinity were visited on Friday and Saturday last, with a rapid succession of heavy showers; indeed, during a considerable portion of Saturday, the rain poured down in unbroken torrents, and the floods came, and towards evening that part of the city lying adjacent to Jones' falls was inundated to a depth varied by the inequalities of the surface up to about six feet. Much damage and inconvenience have been sustained by many of our citizens, but not to so great an extent as the threatening aspect of the scene naturally suggested. The reports from the rural districts. with the signs of devastation which have reached the city, inform us that the larmers within range of the freshet have suffere I great-

LAFAYETTE, (IA.,) June 11 .- It commence ed raining here at 12 o'clock on Wednesday noon, and poured down almost incessantly until this (Friday) morning. The Wabash river rose with frightful rapidity, and the inhabitants on the river bottoms awoke in the morning to find their houses filling with water, and were obliged to escape in boats and by swimming on horses. The Wea and Wild Cat creeks, two small streams, rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash, and Western railroad across the Wea creek was entirely swept away, doing damage to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. The Wabash river is still rising, and immense quantities of saw-logs, rails, &c., are sweeping past. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms

CINCINNATI, June 11 .- Steady and heavy company with Young. He expected to re- rains have prevailed in this vicinity for the breen hours. They are not so heavy now. The thermometer has fallen twenty degrees since vesterday. The Onio river is rising at the rate of two inches an hour, and all the tributaries are rising rapidly. There is thirty-eight feet of water in the channel, and a great flood is expected. The track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway was washed away six miles from this city, and the other roads are more or less injured. The particulars have not yet been received. It is feared that the crops will be seriously injured,

particularly wheat. Boston, June 12 .- The French packet from St. Pierre to Sydney reports a heavy gale previous to the 1st inst., on the banks of Newfoundland, attended with immense loss of life and property to the French fishermen. Besides the loss and damage of vessels, it is said that no less than three hundred men

New York, Jone 13 .- The rain storm which commenced on Friday afternoon, conaccompanied by a beavy wind from the fluvial visitation welcome at first, as it couled The presence of our troops is required in the air and cleansed our filthy streets; but its every portion of the immense domain lying continuance over yesterday is rather too between the trans-Mississippi frontier and much of a good thing. It has spoiled the number of localities, all requiring protection. storm extends far to the West, and through-But while portions of the army itself will out the country, there has been far too much probably be ordered to other destinations wet weather for the crops. Thousands of than Utah, we take it for granted that the fields are reported to be rotting; and should immense magazines of supplies that have the present weather continue, the injury will been provided will be forwarded to Utah .- be very serious. The excessive rain of vesward bound steamers Glasgow, Northern Light, Charleston, and Florida did not leave The Federal Administration in 1820,

The first chapter of Col. Benton's "Thirty Years," opens with this views of the "personal aspect" of the then Administration :

Monroe was President; Governor Tompkins was Vice President; Mr. John Quincy Adams Secretary of State; Mr. William II. Crawford Secretary of the Tree-cry; Mr. John C. Calhoun Secretary of War; Mr. Smith Thompson, of New York, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. John McLean Postmaster General. These constituted the Executive Department, and it would be difficult to find in any Governcelebrated names."

Of all this splendid galaxy, only Mr. Mc-Lean, Justice of the Supreme Court, remains Captain Smith, of the schooner Sheppard to the country .- Nat. Int.

"Senatorial" Correspondence. WASHINGTON,

Tuesday morning, June 11, 1858 Our city and surrounding country were Sin: You will oblige me by informing the bearer of this note at what hour it will be convenint for you to receive a communication from me, outside of the District of Columbia. Your obedient servant, WM. M. GWIN. Hon. H. Wilson,

Senator from the State of Massachusetts

Washington, June 11, 1858. Six: Your note of this morning, requesting to be informed at what hour it will be convenient for me to receive a communication from you, cutside of the District of Columbia. has been placed in my hands by your friend, the Hon. Mr. Fitch.

I cannot mistake the intention and purport of your note, and I reply to it as I replied to of country over which this calamity has a similar one on a similar occasion two years ago-that I have always regarded duelling gate loss of property is probably greater. In as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life, alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose the destruction of property on Saturday was indicated in your letter. Your obedient ser-HENRY WILSON. Hon. WM. M. GWIN,

U. S. Senator from the State of California. This having closed the correspondence on the part of Mr. Gwin, he received on the 12th, the following communication:

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1858. Sin: Having declined to accept your hostile note on the ground that I do not recity, west of the stream. The last four of cognise that mode of adjusting personal difficulties, (although I hold myself entitled always to the right of self-defence,) I am nevertheless unwilling to stand in the attitude of refusing to make such other arrangement of the matter as shall be just and honorable. I submit to you, therefore, that we refer the whole matter to the consideration of Mr. Davis, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Crittenden, and abide their decision thereon. Your obedient servant, HENRY WILSON.

servant, Hon. Wm. M. Gwin. GENTLEMEN: We have made ourselves acquainted with the circumstances and facts involved in the case submitted to us.

The remarks of Mr. Gwin, imputing un worthy motives, namely, those of demagogsm, to Mr. Wilson, though general, certainly were objectionable and unparliamentary; and yet they by no means justified or war-ranted Mr. Wilson in using the very opprobrious epithets with which he retaliated. Mr. Gwin's rejoinder in contumelious terms is to be regarded as a passionate expression, naturally provoked by the offensive language of Mr. Wilson. We think, therefore, that Mr. Wilson ought to regard himself in fact as having committed the first real personal offence, and therefore he should make such reparation as is now in his power. We are possessed of the fact, which indeed is apparent on the face of the reported debate, that Mr. Wilson, in using the epithet employed, did not impute any want of personal integrity or honor to Mr. Gwin, but merely reflected upon his course in legislation in regard to California, which Mr. Wilson deemed extravagant and wasteful, although the expression is obviously liable to an offensive and dishonoring construction. With this disclaimer, adopted by Mr. Wilson, we hold that Mr. Gwin is bound to withdraw the reproachful language in which he replied to

Mr. Wilson. The disavowal required of Mr. Wilson, and the withdrawal demanded from Mr. Gwin, shall be deemed to have been made by them respectively, when they shall have expressed in writing their assent to this report. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. To Messrs. Wilson and Gwin. I assent to the above. HENRY WILSON. I assent to the above. WM. M. GWIN. WASHINGTON, June 12, 1858.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The Tobacco Trade.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. House of Representatives, June 12, 1858. By the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain of June 5th, 1854, the article of "unmanufactured tobacco," or, in other, words, tobacco in the leaf, is admitted free of duty into her "British North American Provinces." The first section of the treaty defines what is meant by the words British North American Provinces," and confines this limitation to "Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's

By the third article of this treaty it is provided "that the articles enumerated in the schedule bereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted

into each country respectively, free of duty." Without enumerating the various articles of production included in the said schedule. t is sufficient for my present purposes to say that "unmanufactured or leaf tobacco is included. As the case now stands, according to the provisions of this treaty, tobacco growers and tobacco merchants can export to the British North American colonies, containing a population of more than three millions of people, unmanufactured or leaf tobacco free f duty. What is to prevent the capitalists f these Colonies investing their capital in umanufactured tobacco, the growth of the nited States, and then converting the same, by the application of their own labor into the manufactured form," and exporting the same to Great Britain, the mother country, on the same terms that all other colonial productions "of labor" are now exported from those colonies. Here is a rich harvest for the profitable investment of capital, if I am

right, hat they would have these privileges. The excessive duties on tobacco now imposed by Great Britain, when exported directly from the United States, would thus be avoided, and the tobacco trade of the United States relieved in a great measure from the unjust and oppressive restrictions now imosed by the cupidity of foreign Governments. avail themselves of this opportunity to pa have thrown out these reflections simply to "All the Departments of the Government appeared to great advantage in the personal character of their administrators at the time of my arrival as Senator at Washington. Mr. your obedient servant, Thos. F. Bowie.

> McFarland, the Circus Actor. A Horrible Death .- By the last mail from the West, letters were received giving an account of the violent death of James McFarand, the circus performer, recently attached to Spalding & Rogers' Circus Company, now

erty, Missouri. It appears that on reaching the town on the 27th of May, the deceased determined at all hazards to see his wife, who had been divorced from him and who was now travelling licits the patronage of his friends, who ma with a rival company. So he proceeded to the hotel, examined the register, and asked the landlord to be conducted to the room of his wife, as he wished to see her. To this je 15—colm P. C. CLAUGHTO. request the landlord refused permission .-He then made a movement to proceed up A recent communication to the Indian of stairs, unaccompanied, when the landlord, a lad of 14, was missing. A search of the fice from the Superintendent of Indian Af- armed with a bowie-knife, immediately vessel showed that the lad was not abourd, fairs at San Francisco, reports a strange but stepped forward in a threatening attitude to shocking custom that prevails among all the dispute the passage. Hard words ensued, of the South, are to be invited to a public board, when the vessel was put about and Indians of California. This is that of bury- and drawing their weapons simultaneously, dinner by gentlemen of the Opposition in beat back over the course she had sailed, and ing alive. When a widow dies and leaves a desperate fight occurred. McFarland was New York. It is also said that Messrs. not until 12 o'clock was the boy discovered young children, rather than trouble them- stabbed in the neck, separating the jugular Humphrey Marshall, H. Winter Davis, and and picked up. He was swimming manful selves with their support, the tribe to which vein, and was also cut several times in the John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, will ad- ly, and had divested himself of most of his she belonged will bury the orphans alive.— body; the first blow being enough to cause clothing. He alleged that he could have The superintendent states that he will use all death, as he died in about three minutes af-

tual, from the caps enapping.

Message of the President. To the Senate and House of Representatives

I feel it to be an indispensable duty to call your attention to the condition of the Treasury On the 19th day of May last, the Secretary the Treasury submitted a report to Congress on the present condition of the finances of the government." In this report he states that, at ter a call upon the heads of departments, he has received official information that the sum of \$37,000,000 would probably be required during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year from the first of July until the 1st of January This sum," the Secretary says, "does no clude such amounts as may be appropriated Congress over and above the estimates submi ted to them by the departments, and I have n data on which to estimate for such expend tures. Upon this point, Congress is better able to form a correct opinion than I am

The Secretary then estimates that the receipts into the Treasury from all sources, between 1st of July and the 1st of January, would amount to \$25,000,000, leaving a deficit \$15,000,000, inclusive of the sum of about \$1 000,000, the least amount required to be in the Treasury at all times to secure its successful operation. For this amount he recommends a oan. This loan, it will be observed was required, after a close calculation, to meet the timates from the different departments, and not such appropriations as might be made by Congress over and above these estimates. There was embraced in this sum of \$15.00

000 estimates to the amount of about \$1,750 000 for the three volunteer regiments authorized by the act of Congress approved April 7, 186for two of which, if not for the third, no appro priation will now be required. To this exten a portion of the loan of \$15,000,000 may be applied to pay the appropriations made by Con-gress beyond the estimates from the different departments, referred to in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

To what extent a probable deficiency may exist in the Treasury between the 1st July and

vate bills containing appropriations, shall have finally passed.

Adversity teaches useful lessons to nations as well as individuals. The habit of extravagan expenditures fostered by a large surplus in Freasury, must now be corrected, or the count will be involved in serious financial difficulties

the 1st January next, cannot be ascertained un-

til the appropriation bills, as well as the pil

Under any form of government extravagance in expenditure must be the natural consequence when those who authorize the expenditure no responsibility in providing the means of p ment. Such had been for a number of v our condition previously to the late monet revulsion in the country. Fortunately, at lea for the cause of public economy, the case now reversed; and to the extent of the app priations, whatever these may be, engratethe different appropriation bills, as well those made by private bills, over and above estimates of the different departments, it wi necessary for Congress to provide the mea payment before their adjournment. With this, the Treasury will be exhausted before first of January, and the public credit wi seriously impaired. This disgrace must not i

upon the country.
It is impossible for me, however, now certain this amount; nor does there at proeem to be the least probability that this car done, and the necessary means provided by gress to meet any deficiency which may in the Treasury, before Monday next at clock, the hour fixed for adjournment, it now Saturday morning, at half-past 11 o To accomplish this object, the appropriation bills, as they shall have finally passed Congo must be before me, and time must be all to ascertain the amount of the moneys priated, and to enable Congress to pronecessary means. At this writing, it stood that several of these bills are yet the committees of conference, and the ame ments to some of them have not even be

printed. Foreseeing that such a state of things m exist at the close of the session, I stated, it annual message to Congress of December that "from the practice of Congress such a amination of each bill as the cons quires has been rendered impossible. nost important business of each session is erally crowded into its last hours, and the a native presented to the President is either t late the constitutional duty which he ow the people, and approve bills which, for wan time, it is impossible he should have examin or, by his refusal to do this, subject the cont

and inviduals to great loss and inconvenience "For my own part, I have deliberately nined that I shall approve no bills who have not examined; and it will be a case of treme and most urgent necessity which ever induce me to depart from this rule.

The present condition of the Treasury utely requires that I should adhere to this r ution on the present occasion, for the reas-Island, and the several islands thereunto adwhich I have beretofore presented. In former times, it was believed to be to character of an appropriation bill sun carry into effect existing laws and the est ed policy of the country. A practice has ever, grown up of late years to engraft on bills at the last hours of the session, large propriations for new and important objects provided for by pre-existing laws, and w time is left to the Executive for their exam tion and investigation. No alternative left to the President but either to approsures without examination, or by vetoing a propriation bill, seriously to embarrass the

ations of the government. This practic

never have prevailed without a surplus

Treasury sufficiently large to cover as

nite amount of appropriations. Neces

compels us to arrest it, at least so far ford time to ascertain the amount appropri and to provide the means of its paymen For all these reasons, I recommend gress to postpone the day of adjournmen brief period. I promise that not an hour be lost in ascertaining the amount of app tions made by them for which it will b sary to provide. I know it will be inconve for the members to attend a called session

this, above all things, I desire to avoid.

JAMES BUCHANA WASHINGTON CITY, June 12, 1858

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—The scriber living in a beautiful locality of Alexandria and Leesburg Turnpike, eigh from Alexandria, announces that he during the ensuing summer. Any wis summer at a healthy and agreeable place

CAUTION .- To persons buying ticked Warrenton or other points on the anl Alexandria Railroad, great caution cessary, or smooth coin will be put up as quarter dollars when they are only wor Alexandria twenty cents, and were refuse be taken from me by an officer of that roa more than twenty cents, although he wa travelling in Western Missouri, at the hands formed that it was paid to me by a ticked a of a Mr. Roberts, landlord of a hotel in Lib- at Warrenton.

je 15 —3t* A CARD.—The undersigned would be the business public that he has open general Agency and Collecting Office, at assured of diligence and assiduity in Colle

je 15-eo1m TO THE PUBLIC.-Please take notice I have on consignment, two handsom well finished ROCKAWAYS, which I am thorized to sell a great bargain, either for or for approved negotiable paper. Call

and get a bargain.

KOBT. F. PRETTYMAN

Pitt. 100

THRESHING MACHINES AND HO POWERS,-For sale at a great sact wo Threshing Machines and two Horse Po-Said Machines must be sold to get them the way. Call either at my foundry CALVIN GIMMILL